eas are cultivated most extensively in Upper "While the cultivation of fruits and vines agricultural industries of Egypt, it is interestine to consider it. In lower Egypt are produced oranges and lemons of all varieties. Peaches and pomegranates are also produced, and, near Alexandria, figs and grapes. Dates are not largely grown in the Delta, except in the provinces of Charkieh and Gharbich, where there are some very good plantations. In upper Egypt fruit production is large. In the Fayoum it is the most diversified as well as most extensive. There grow in perfection figs, pomegranates, apples, pears, grapes, apricots, plums and clives. About Cairo, too, are grown with much

perfection all the fruits named, as well as quan-

tities of bananas. Olives are grown, besides in Fayoum, in the province of Minish and about Cairo. Grapes are produced in nearly every province, but the most important vineyards are found in Fayoum, where their product is of a most superior quality. "Hogs are reared in small numbers. A Mussulman never eats pork, and, of course, he would violate his faith by rearing the abominable hog. The animal is reared in small numbers in Coptic communities, and the breed of swine in use, I am satisfied, has been deteriorating since the devil possessed a certain herd in this part of the globe; and the man who eats such pork as is produced in a climate such as this is certainly not as good as a hog. One who

ish declaration that the beast is an unclean "Milk diet among Egyptian agriculturists is a prime necessity, and yet no data exists from which any figures concerning the product may be presented. Both the common cow of Egypt, which belongs to a breed thousands of years old and of purest strain and great intrinsic merit, and the buffalo contribute to it. Great quantities of butter (the milk of both the cow and buffalo being very rich in oil) are produced. The Egyptian cow greatly resembles the thoroughbred Jersey in form and in colors. Generally the former is not so clean in the neck as the latter, but the form is just as beautiful, the horns more crumpled, and the milk-flow as great and as rich as that of the beautiful pet of so many American dairymen. I feel convinced that the Jersey is the transplanted progeny of even the godly breed of Apis-inscriptions of

beyond a doubt" "RATTLED" CONGRESSMEN.

the tombs and temples, I am satisfied, prove it

The Law-Makers Seem to Be Much Agitaed Over a Possible Adjournment. pecial to the Indianapolis Journal.

Washington, Sept. 15 .- A remarkable condi tion of affairs exists in Congress. In base-ball parlance, everybody is "rattled." A feeling pervades every avenue of the capital that Congress is on the disentegrating point, and that it is liable to go to pieces almost any day. The presiding officers in the two houses and the chairmen of the caucus and other leading committees were unable to-day to forecast the work for the week, although they have been able to do so on every Saturday during the nine months of this session. They frankly state that no conclasion could be reached, and no arrangement could be made for taking up anything; that in both houses men seem to have come to the conclusion that all of the business has been done for this session, and that nothing remains except to adjourn. There are but two regular appropriation bills unfinished, the sundry civil and the general deficiency, and the former has been agreed upon in conference, and will undoubtedly be adopted on Monday. while the latter can be got out of the way by Thursday. The impression is general that the Democrate in caucus on Thursday night, will agree to adjourn, and that the Senate will concur, so that there will not be more than three, and probably but two, weeks more of the session. The only men in either branch of Congress who object to an adjournment are the Democratic members of the House committee on ways and means, who are in the majority, and the Republicans who have control of the Senate committee on finance. This committee always report the resolution for adjournment, and they refuse to take the responsibility under the present conditions of legislation, yet they are in spirit, anxious for adjournment. They seem to think that if they agree to the resolution for adjournment their action will be interpreted by the country as indicating they of the tariff and they take the initiative. It is herefore, test should the Democrats, on Tuesday night, conclude to offer an adjournhant resolution, it will not come from the committee on wave and means, but will be inwithout reference to committee; that procedure may prevail in the Senate

THE FIGHT ON MILLS.

The Texas Ffee-Trader Compelled to Go Home to Protect His Own Interests. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 .- It appears, after all, that there is a good deal of selfishness in Chairman Mills's advocacy of free wool. General Kennedy, a Republican member of the House from Ohio, told me to-day that he had, during the week, talked freely with a number of Democrats from Texas, including three or four members of the House, and they told him that as a State Texas did not indorse Mr. Mills's attitude on the tariff. There are two great business elements in Texas which are in direct conflict. One is made up of the cattlemen, who are opposed to the sheep industry, and therefore want wool placed upon the free list, with a hope of driving the sheep-raisers out of the country, because the sheep ruin the cattle pastures and are a detriment to the cattlemen. The reverse is true of the men who have flocks of sheep. Mr. lives in a cattle district, and serving the intersts cattle kings in advocating free wool There are other districts in the State which are controlled by the sheep-raisers, and they are fighting Mills with some degree of success in view, even if Mill's district is six thousand Democratic. The fight against Mills has become so heated that he has been compalled to go home and defend himself. Representative Savres lives in one of the Texas sheep districts. He supported the Mills bill, and there is a revotion against bim within his own party. At one of the conventions, hell a few days ago, for the purpose of selecting delegates to Sayres's nominating convention, an effort was made to pass a resolution indessing his course in Congress, when the sheep men arose as one man and declared that, while shey were willing to have Mr. Sayres renominated and re-elected, they would not prefer an Indorsement of his vote for the Mills bill, and fif it was attempted they would not only defeat it but would defeat him for re-election.

MINOR MATTERS.

Beginning of the Inquiry Into the Charges Against Representative Stahlnecker. Washington, Sept. 15. - The special committee appointed to investigate the charges brought by Representative Kelley, of Pennsylvania, against Representative Stahlnecker, of New York, re-assembled this morning. Mr. Kelley proceeded to give to the committee the information on which the charges were founded. J. L. Smithmeyer, the architect, was sworn as the first witness. After a recess Mr. Jeremiah Wilson, of counsel for Mr. Stahlnecker, proceeded to examine the witness. In reply to inquiries Mr. Smithmeyer said the charges preferred against Mr. Stabl-necker were prepared by Mr. Kelly, with some little assistance from the witness. They were afterward shown to the witness and assented to by him. The witness did not know whether the charge that Mr. Stahlnecker or some of his relatives had an interest in the Tuckahoe quarry was true or not, but he had heard that Mr. Stahlnecker's father had an interest in the quarry. This was told him by Speaker

him to take into consideration the Tuckahoe Mr. Wilson then took up the matter of the cement furnished by Mr. Barnes, which was twice rejected by the commission. During the investigation it was developed that, upon later tests, certain portions of this cement had been accepted and used in the foundation of the library building. Mr. Wilson proceeded to show the result of tests made, and names of person making them, with a view to prove that, although it had previously been rejected, it was of superior quality. Objection was made to going into a detailed examination, and upon this a long argument ensued. Without coming to

Carlisle, who had expressed a wish to see him

at the time he was arranging for the present

Congress. Mr. Stahlnecker had never asked

a conclusion in regard to the matter, the committee adjourned till Monday.

Mr. James Coleman, counsel for Judge Kellar, stated that Senator Voorhees and other witnesses, who were absent from the city, had been subposused by telegraph but could not be present until Thursday, and asked for a contin- McMunn, was slightly injured.

nance of the case until that day, and the committee decided to meet again on Monday and conclude the examination of Mr. Smithmeyer.

Pensions have been granted the following-named

John Thompson, Lake: Fielden Richardson, Union-ville; Wm. H. Zuck, Fulton; John Cottrill. Jeffersonville: George W. Jennings, Lexington: Charles Miles, Winnemac; Wm. G. Gardner, Ligonier; Ephraim Welty, Brazil; Robert Simpson, Auburn; George C. Ulmer, Medora; Henry J. Feltus, Bloomington; John H. Mills, Mooresville; Henry Schelhaus, Waterloo; Edward P. Eversole, Mitchell; Wm. H. Watkins, Glenn Hall; Oliver P. McDowell, Sardina; John M. Dixon, Paris; Samuel Stoops, Albion; Tobias Rupprecht, Evansville; George Washington, Wash-ington; Wm. Brant, Wabash; Fernando C. Eller, Fisher's Switch; Marshall A. Duers, North Manchester; John M. Davis, Mount Vernon; William W. Long, Franklin; Arthur Emick, Evansville; Silas E. Cook, Danville; Alexander Martin, Shelburne; Joshua G. Trueblood, Salem; Daniel Harris, Mongo; George Rhonemus, Mier: Lincoln Ferguson, Acme; Joseph F. McKnight, Orleans. Special Act-Julia A., widow of James R. Rhoads, Indianapolis.

Senator Stanford's Allment.

Washington Special. Senator Stanford, of California, is said to be very Il, and with a very peculiar affection. He finds it impossible to get any restful or refreshing sleep, and yet is constantly drowsy. In the midst of conversacontemplates the Eastern hog comprehends the fitness of things which brought about the Jewtion he will drop off for a moment into a doze, then wake and talk or read for a short time, only to pass age in momentarily into an unconscious condition as though under the influence of a strong opiate. For the purpose of inducing sleep at night, his family and dants use every endeavor to prevent his frequen drowsing by day, and so move him about when he becomes lethargie, but this seems to have very little rood effect. His affliction has been kept from the public as much

as possible, but his condition during the last few days has become so alarming that it has become known outside of the immediate circle of his friends.

INDIANA POLITICS.

A Large and Enthusiastic Rally in Jackson County.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SEYMOUR, Sept. 15 .- A Republican rally and mass-meeting, which assumed the proportions of an old-time Republican barbeoue, was held to-day near Liberty, in Owen township, in the western portion of this county. Fully 2,500 people were present, who came in delegations with bands of music and glee clubs. Delegations on horseback came a distance of twenty miles, accompanied by decorated wagons and all manner of vehicles. Glee clubs were present from Brownstown, Vallonia and Medora. The multitude was addressed by Hon. Henry L. Wilson, who, in a forcible manner, assailed the record of the Democracy during the past four years. A good part of his speech was addressed to the young men about to cast their votes for the first time, and was an eloquent appeal to them to make no mistake in starting upon their political career, "The meeting was held at the residence of Edward Kindred, in a beautiful grove in a locality where numerous changes have taken place in favor of Harrison, Morton and protection to America and American homes. Mr. Kindred himself has heretofore been a zealous Democrat. Many soldiers were present. A beautiful flag-pole was erected, and the stars and stripes hoisted by a veteran of the war of 1812. After the address of Mr. Wilson, Hon. Thomas Taylor made a telling speech on the

John L. Griffithe at Knightstown.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal KNIGHTSTOWN, Sept. 15 .- The Republicans had a very large and enthusiastic meeting here last night, addressed by Hon. John L. Griffiths, candidate for Reporter of the Supreme Court. The Democrats, as soon as Mr. Griffiths was announced to speak, ar ranged to have a speech on the same evening, for the purpose of preventing the members of that party from hearing the issues of the campaign discussed from a Republican point of lview. The scheme, however, failed, and a great many Democrats attended the Republican meeting. Mr. Griffiths' speech was praised on all sides for its fairness, impartiality, eloquence and absence of abuse. He presented the tariff issue most forcibly—proving by statements of leading Democrats, such as Henry Watterson, Speaker Carlisle Secretary Fairchild and others, that the Democratic party was in favor of free trade. He insisted that the Democratic leaders, while endeavoring to change front under fire and to recover, lost vantage ground by declaring that they favored not free, but freer, trade. He warned his hearers not to be misled by the latest manifestation of political death-bed repentance, saying that it lacked the ring of sincerity and genuineness, and was not to be trusted. Mr Griffiths discussed at length the benefits of a protective tariff to the farmer, the manufacturer, the me chanic and to all our citizens. He referred to Mr. Cleveland's record as Governor of New York, which was conspicuous for the vetoing by him of eleven bills which would have been of great benefit to the workngmen of that State. He showed that the Democratic party, notwithstanding its professions of friendship for the laboring man, has always legislated against his interests. Mr. Griffith's review of Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance was one of the features of his speech. His familiarity with State issues enabled him to present the same in a clear, convincing and logical manner. It was a model speech in

every respect, and can not fail to do good. E. W. Hammon at Lyon.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LYNN, Sept. 15 .- Elder E. W. Hammon, of Wir chester, Ind., addressed the Lincoln League at this place last night. Two years ago Mr. Hammon was the candidate for Representative on the Prohibition ticket, and a crowded house testified their interest in the reverend gentleman's change to the Republican party, and the reasons therefor. He piled up fact' upon fact to show that the Republican party was the best friend temperance had among parties, and that the prohibition party could accomplish nothing, Mr. Hammon also argued the tariff question to the satisfaction of his audience. Being a member of the G. A. he also raid his respects to President Cleveland. ring the course of his speech he was frequently greeted with hearty applause. Fifty-seven names were added to the league, some of whom had been reckoped Prohibitionists, others of Democratic ten

John Jarrett at Crawfordsville.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Sept. 15 .- Hon. John Jarrett, of Pittsburg. Pa., addressed the Republicans at the court-house, in this city, last night. He was greeted with a large audience, and his remarks were well received. His main subject was the tariff question, which he handled in a masterly manner. His remarks were earnest and brought conviction, and were a striking contrast to the "robber tariff' speech of Sen ator D. W. Voorhees, on Tuesday evening. Cleveland's letter of acceptance calling a halt on the free trade advocates of the Democratic party will not check the tide toward Republican success and protection in Montgomery county.

Warren G. Sayre at Rochester.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. ROCHESTER, Sept. 15 .- The little town of Macy, ust south of this place, held a Republican meeting last night. Hon. Warren G. Sayre, of Wabash, was billed to address the people, and from the country around the people gathered in large numbers, reaching nearly two thousand. Mr. Sayre spoke for two and one half hours, dealing with the State issues at first, State benevolent institutions, the gerrymander local option, the tally-sheet forgeries, and finished with a clear exposition of the tariff.

Meeting at Williamsburg.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 15 .- The Republicans had most successful day of it at Williamsburg despite arain. The town was gaily decked in the national colors and filled with delegations from all the neighboring towns and this city. There was a procession the morning. This afternoon Hon. O. A. Marsh. Winchester, and Judge Mark Forkner, of New Castle, spoke, and to-night Hon. William Dudley Foulke, of this city, is speaking, following a torchight demonstration.

Johnson County Nominations. special to the Indianapolis Journal

FRANKLIN, Sept. 15 .- The Republicans of Johnson county nominated a full county ticket to-day, as fol lows; representative, W. A. Johnson; treasurer, T. L. Richardson; sheriff, J. Throckmorton; surveyor, W. E. Eldridge; coroner, Dr. S. Byers; commissioners, J. H. Vannuys and E. Ditmars. After the convention Hon. Marshal Hacker, of Columbus, delivered an interesting and able address. The Republicans of this county are greatly encouraged and are hard at work.

The Flag Question.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Your correspondent at this place is in error in saying the chairman of the Democratic committee asked that my flag be taken down or there was danger o its being torn down to-day. He made no threat, and only asked that it be taken down, as it would be in danger from fire works at night. There is no ill-feeling here between the two parties. Jos. L IRWIN. COLUMBUS, Sept. 15.

Meeting at Perrysburg.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. PERU, Sept. 15 .- A grand Republican rally was was held to-day at Perrysburg, this county, which was a great success, one thousand people were in attendance. Public speaking and the raising of a 180 feet pole the principal attraction. Robt. Loveland, of this city, and others were the speakers of

Telegraphic Brevities. Nellie Long, aged nine, and Michael Flaherty, eight, were struck by a train in South Boston, yester

day, and killed. An explosion of a puddling furnace at the Keystone rolling-mill, at Pittsburg, yesterday, damaged the mill to the extent of \$10,000. One workman, named

WILLIAM'S MIMIC WARFARE

Germany's New Ruler Gives Additional Evidence of His Military Tendencies,

And the Newspapers Are Well Pleased with His Efforts to Suppress the Use of the French Language-General News by Cable.

A MILITARY RULER.

Emperor William Stiff Busy Reviewing Mil

itary Pageants. [Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, Sept. 15.-Invested with as much of the pomp and circumstance of war as as can be associated with an experiment, the mimic campaign around Munchberg proceeds vigorously. The Kaiser's enthusiasm has infected the officers and men. All reports concur as to the admirable behavior of the troops, the display of masterly tactics by the generals, and the splendor of the campaign as a spectacle. The public is surfeited with these accounts, and the Kaiser playing at war has ceased to interest the people, yet whole nation is gratified to see that his untiring physical energies are equal to his zeal. Any doubt arising from unfriendly rumors regarding the Emperor's health has been dispelled by his severe bodily exertion from early morning until night, and by the keen mental activity displayed by him. He is everywhere on the field at critical moments, and attends to the minutest details. The battle ended, he groups his officers around him and gives a critique on the day's maneuvers, leaving Prince Albert, the chief umpire of the maneuvers to give a nominal assent. Distinguished among the foreign visitors are the Archduke Albrecht, of Austria and the Grand Duke Nicholas, of Russia. Archduke Albrecht bas had an especially cordial reception from the Emperor and the German generals, partly on accout of his repute as the leader of the war party. Being desirous of divesting his presence at the maneuvers of a political aspect, Archduke Albrecht has caused the semi-official press to state that he repudiates all connection with politics, that he is neither a peace nor a war man, and that his only aim is to obey the guests. The press notes with lively satisfaction that the Emperor, coinciding with the general official effort to suppress the use of the French language, has ordered that the menus be couched entirely in German. The word "Menu" now becomes "Speiscarten." The first instance of the change was at a dinner given by the general of the third army corps. The bill of fare comprised the following: "Zeander In Rhein-wein Gedampft; Bergunder Schinken mit Gemusen: Pasteten von Rebhuhpern mit Truffeln; Hummer nach Ostender Art; Pulardenbraten Salat; Mehlspeise von Aepfeln; Butter und Kase: Gefrorenes Nachtisch." It was not an epicurean banquet, but enough.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

German and Austrian Papers Praise Francis Joseph's Rebuke of a Churchman. [Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, Sept. 15 .- With the exception of the clerical press, all the German and Austrian newspapers praise Emperor Francis Joseph's public rebuke of Bishop Strossmeyer. The exact text of the bishop's message to the Kieff celebrants was as follows: "May Russia, aided by providence and Christian heroism, accomplish, besides her other tasks, that great mission which the Almighty has intrusted to her," This is held to be an open invocation of the divine blessings upon Russia in her attempt to absorb the Austro-Slav peoples. It is reported that Count Kalnoky, in an interview with the papal nuncio, advised that Bishop Strossmeyer be deposed. Besides being a state official aiming at the state's disruption, the Bishop is charged with mal-administration of the episcopal estates, which, since he was appointed have become burdened with a debt of 5,000,000 floring. Advices from St. Petersburg disclose considerable popular feeling in favor of Bishop Strossmeyer. The semi-official press describe the action of Emperor Francis Joseph as a painful indication of the course of a policy calculated not only to wear

Hamburgs. Rebellion in Samos. LONDON, Sept. 15 .- A dispatch from Auckland says: Advices from Samoa say that the natives have rebelled, on account of an attempt made by Herr Branders, a German official, to induce them to confer the name of Malleota upon Tamasese, and also because the taxation imposed on them was excessive. Herr Branders, at the head of a force of Samoans who favor the pretentions of Tamasese, has had an encounter in the bush with the rebels, and seven of his force were killed, the rebels losing but three men.

Many of the combatants were wounded. Herr Branders's force numbers 1,400 men, while that of the rebels is 3,000 strong. The deposition of Tamasese is inevitable unless the Germans lend him active sup-

out the patience of Russia towards Austria.

but to augment the antagonism of the Slav

and German elements to the empire of the

The Coming Kalnoky-Bismarck Conference.

[Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, Sept. 15 .- The Kalnoky-Bismarck conference opens on Monday. Count Kalnoky will leave Vienna to-morrow. He will be the guest of Prince Bismarck for several days. Count Herbert Bismarck arrived at Friedrichsruhe to-day. He will take part in the interviews between the Chancellor and Count Kalnoky. The conference is thought to be a new move on the part of Prince Bismarck to obtain Austrian support of a project to reconcile the Quirinal and the Vatican to assist him in the struggle with the German clericals, and to make memorable Emperor William's visit to Rome.

Von Bennigsen's Retirement.

[Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, Sept. 15 .- Herr Von Benningsen's withdrawal from the Landtag, accompanied by his resignation from the directorate of the electoral committee of the National Liberals, appears to be final. Upon being begged to reconsider, he replied that he still remained in the Reichstag ready to give his best support to the party. A congress of National Liberals will meet at Hanover, on Oct. 13, to re-form the electoral committee and choose a new leader

The Fever at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 15 .- The long sesson of wet weather, followed by a few hours of sunshine. has had the effect of rapidly developing new cases of fever. The record to-day was badly broken, nipetytwo new cases being reported to the board of health. Only one death, however, was reported, and that of an infant. A number of people are critically ill, and it is feared there will be another large of dead to-morrow. Total cases reported to date, 880; total deaths, 117. A medical board of more than a dozen physicians from other cities is located in the Harris Block. More are needed, as well as more nurses. The new cases are more largely among negroes. Probably not more than three churches for whites will have regular services to-morrow. The negroes cling to the city. The propriety of asking the stoppage of contributions has been mooted, but the developments of the last two days indicate that the needs will be larger than anticipated. An appeal for aid has been issued by authority of the most worthy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Florida in s formal manner. The Masonic relief committee of Jacksonviile, of which Dr. C. W. Johnson is chairman and J. A. Conover treasurer, is empowered to receive contributions. All the funds should be made payable to the Masonic Relief Committee.

Not a Free-Trader. PHILADELPHIA. Sept. 15.-The following communication has been received by Mr. James Whiteley, of this city:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., ! Sept. 13, 1888. James Whiteley, esq.: Dear Sir-Your letter of the 8th inst. has just been presented to my attention, and it affords the first in timation I have had that in an article published in the North American Review I am charged with the declaration that I believe in "Free trade as I believe in the Protestant religion." In answer to your inquiry as to the truth of this allegation, I have to say that I never made use of that expression or one anything like it. The statment you quote is a pure, unadulterated falsification. While it would be in vain to attempt to crush out or refute every false statement coined or forged to serve the purposes of misrepresentation in the heat of a political canvass, the friendly spirit of your inquiry has led me to make this emphatic denial. GROVER CLEVELAND. Yours very truly,

Why the City of New York Was Delayed, NEW YORK, Sept. 15 .- The overdue steamship City of New York, arrived here from Liverpool this morning. The time of the trip from Queenstown to the bar was eight days, twelve hours and fifty-five minutes. On Tuesday last the slide valves of the vessel gave out, delaying her eighteen hours, and last night off Monauk, she hove to on account of trouble with her pumps. The new machinery is not sufficiently broken in to be in perfect running order, hence the frequent delays. Among the passengers on board were, Judge W. Q. Gresham, Judge Barrett, Rev. J.

Lockington Bates, who represents the English stock-holders in the Eric railway, Very Rev. H. Gabriels, H. R. Gall, ex-consul to Algiers and Kyrle Bellew. Joseph Pulitzer was to have sailed on the ship, but was detained in Paris waiting for his family.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Indications. WASHINGTON, Sept. 15. For Indiana and Illinois-Light rains, followed by fair; slight changes in temperature; northerly winds For Ohio-Threatening weather and rain; slightly cooler in northern portion; stationary temperature in southern portions; winds shifting to westerly.

For Lower Michigan and Indiana-Threatening weather and rain; cooler in eastern portion; stationary temperature in Western portion; variable winds.

For Wisconsin—Fair, preceded in eastern portion by light rains; cooler in eastern portion; warmer in western portion; westerly winds.

For Upper Michigan-Fair, preceded in eastern por tion by rain; slighly warmer; variable winds.

Local Weather Report. INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 15. Time. | Bar. | Ther. R. H. Wind. | Weather | Pres 7 A. M... 29.96 59 79 S'east Fair. 29.85 78 51 S'w'st Fair. 7 P. M... 29.87 62 79 North Threat'g Maximum thermometer, 79; minimum thermome-

Following is a comparative statement of the condi-

tion of temperature and precipitation on Sept. 15,

General Observations.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 15. Bar. Thermometer. Preter. Exp. Min. Max tat'n

64 54 70 50 . 30.04 .. 30.10 64 ... Fair. Philadelphia, Pa. 30.22 62 54 Pittaburg, Pa. 29.98 66 54 Parkersb'g, W.Va 29.90 64 54 76 .66 Rain. Washington, D.C. 30.14 66 56 74 Cloudy Lynchburg, Va... 30.08 64 60 62 70 74 .02 Cloudy Charlotte, N. C. .. 29.96 82 .90 Cloudy Charleston, S. C. 30.00 Atlanta, Ga. ... 29.88 70 64 2.64 Rain. Jacksonville, Fia. 30 00 76 72 86 .06 Cloudy 86 .52 Cloud Titusville, Fla... 30.02 80 .20 Rain. Pensacola, Fla. 29 90 Montgomery, Ala 29.90 Vicksburg, Miss. 29.90 86 .52 Cloudy Vieksburg, Miss. 29.90 74 68 86 Clear. New Orleans, La. 29.88 76 72 80 .04 Clear. Shreveport, La. 29.94 76 64 86 Clear. Fort Smith, Ark. 29.96 70 64 80 Clear. Little Rock, Ark. 29.96 70 66 78 Clear. not take this denial seriously. At the close of the day's work the Emperor dines with thirty Ft. Elliot. Tex... 29.94 76 50 80 Clear. Abilene, Tex..... 29.98 82 San Antonio, Tex 29.98 82 Brownsville, Tex. 29.96 80 El Paso, Tex..... 29.90 84 Clear. Ft. Davis, Tex ... 30 04 74 56 80 Clear. Chattan'oga, Tenn 29.86 68 66 70 .20 Cloudy Memphis, Tenn. 29.92 66 68 Nashville, Tenn. 29.84 66 66 78 .32 Rain. Louisville, Ky.... 29.84 70 60 Indianapolis, Ind. 29.86 62 54 78 .10 Cloud 74 .96 Rain. Cincinnati, O..... 29.86 68 Cleveland, O 29.92 78 .01 Rain. 78 .04 Cloudy Gr'nd Hav'n, Mich 29.84 64 .04 Rain. larquette, Mich. 29.88 Manistee, Mich. .. 29.86 S. Ste. Marie, Mich 29.86 Chicago, Ill..... 29.86 64 58 Springfield, Ill... 29.84 Milwaukee, Wis. | 29.84 | 60 54 La Crosse, Wis ... |29.90 ... Clon Duluth, Minn ... | 29.88 St. Paul, Minn ... 29.86

68 .24 Cloud . Cloudy 72 .01 Fair. 70 .01 Foggy T Cloud 64 .01 Cloud Morehead, Minn., 30.08 56 Cloud St. Vincent, Minn 30.12 ... Clear. T Rain. Keokuk, Ia..... 29.88 Davesport, Ia 29.86 54 50 46 60 Dubuque, Ia..... Des Moines, Ia... 29.94 St. Louis, Mo ... 72 Clear. 78 Clear. 29.92 64 Springfield, Mo. .. Kansas City, Mo. 29.96 Ft. Sill, Ind. T. . . 30.00 ... Clear. Dodge City, Kan. 30.04 Wiehita, Kan 29.92 Concordia, Kan... 29.98 48 62 .04 Clouds Omaha, Neb 30.04 North Platte, Neb 30.06

Valentine Neb ... 30.08 40 Yankton, D. T. ... 30.04 66 Cloud Ft. Sully, D. T. . 30.06 64 42 Huron, D. T..... 30.08 Bismarck, D. T... 30.12 46 Rapid City, D. T. 30.06 64 44 72 Clear. Ft. Buford, D. T. 30.08 38 . Clear Clear. din'edosa N.W.T 30.08 T Cloud 44 Fair.

P. Arthur's L'd'g. 29.88 2u'Apelle, N. W.T 30.00 Helena, M. T. . . . 29 94 Boise City, I. T. . 29.78 Chevenne, W. T., 30.06 66 Ft.M Kn ny, W.T. 30.02 48 Rawlins, Wyo. T. . Denver, Col. 29.96 74 42 76 44 82 ... Clear. 80 44 84 ... Clear. 72 48 78 ... Clear. 29.98 . 29,98 Salt Lake City ... 29.94 84 56 t. Washakie, Wy 30.02 72 40 78 Clear T-Trace of precipitation.

Glass-Workers Will Speak for Protection. PITTSBURG, Sept. 15 .- The Pittsburg Dispatch will publish the following to-morrow: EXECUTIVE OFFICE WINDOW-GLASS WORKERS'

ASSEMBLY, No. 300 K. of L. No. 1505 Carson street. PITTSBURG, Sept. 15, 1888.

Mr. M. S. Quay, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, 91 Fifth Avenue, New York Dear Sir-The window-glass workers organization have put three of their members in the field to speak

protection, namely: Patrick Clary, A Hammet, and James Campbell. As the Republicans in Congress voted against the Mills bill, and did all in their power to defeat and prevent its passage, and the Republican platform guarantees protection to American industries and American workmen, and the fight this fall is one for the maintenance of the high standard the American workmen have attained under the system of protection which the Democratic party are seeking to destroy, therefore, the association has placed three men at the disposal of your committee on speakers. They will e you send organization will pay all of the expenses the speakers, as the organization has decided to do all they can to defeat Cleveland and everyone who voted for the Mills bill, which, if it becomes a law, will force the members of the organization to work for a large reduction of wages. Yours

G. L. CAKE, Secretary. This action was taken at a secret meeting of the Window Glass-workers' Association, held on Friday night, in response to a request of Chairman Quay, who offered to pay the expenses and a salary if President Campbell would place himself at the disposal of the national Republican committee.

respectfully. JAMES L. CAMPBELL, President.

A Butting Duel. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 15 .- Daniel Cartwright proprietor of the Grandy Block Hotel, and James Donohoe, a horse trader, quarreled over a game of cards at the hotel, last night, and were about to fight, when other horse traders in the room suggested that they engage in a head-butting contest. They agreed and adjourned to the street, separated about thirty feet, and then rushed at each other, heads down, like mad bulls. Their heads came together with a crack like a brick striking a bill board. That was what Officer Kane thought it was, and he concluded a fight was in progress, and came running upon the scene just as the men came together the second time. He arrested them and marched them to the police station. Both heads were bruised and bloody, and Cartwright experienced a slight fracture of the skull.

A "Terror" Shot and Killed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal MT. CARMEL, Ill., Sept. 15 .- John N. Wogan was arrested, this evening, because of threats against the life of members of his family, and while in charge of constable Henry Ham, of Belmont, asked to go to his boarding house, and led the constable to an unfrequented part of the town, and where he made a show of drawing a revolver, when Ham shot and in-stantly killed him. Wogan had been a terror to this community for some time, had twice been shot, and had figured conspicuously in the courts.

Nat Goodwin to Be Sued for Breach of Promise.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 .- Something of a sensation has been created in theatrical circles in this city by the announcement that Miss Leila Farrell, the actress. s about to begin suit against Nat Goodwin, a comedian, for the sum of \$10,000 for an alleged breach of promise. It is said that Mr. Goodwin was engaged to the young lady, but had been induced to break it by his father, who wished him to marry a wealthy society lady of Buffalo.

Travelers Plundered. Special to the Indianapolis Journal-

EDINBURO, Ind., Sept. 15 .- As passenger train No. 7 on the J. M. & I. road, carrying a number of people who attended the Democratic rally at Columbus, to-day, slowed up at the depot a wholesale robbery occurred. John Williams, who is over eighty years old, was knocked down and robbed of \$200; Pleas Pruitt, sr., lost \$34, and a great many others lost watches and small amounts of money. The robbers were supposed to be room Columbus.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 .- Arrived: Hecla, from Ber LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15 .- Arrived: Servis, from New LONDON, Sept. 15.—Passed the Lizard: La Gas-cegne, from New York for Havre.

Steamship News.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

THE tide is with us, brethren! It is much

essier pulling with the current than against it. -Hartford Courant (Rep.) Suppose General Fisk and Mr. Brooks secure enough votes to defeat the Republican candidates in the close States, who that has good common sense believes that such a result would aid the cause of temperance in the land! -Omaha Republican.

THE Herald says the Democrats are "encouraged by the election in Maine." The tramp who asked for dinner and got a kick said he felt "encouraged." "How so!" asked a companion. "Why," said he, "I might bave been killed."-Brooklyn Standard-Union.

THE yellow fever may have an effect on the presidential election. The Florida Democrats are afraid that so many of the whites will have run away from the State in consequence of the epidemic that the colored voters will assert their power and carry the State for Harrison. GENERAL HARRISON has pointed out that

'the Mills bill is only a step" toward free trade. It sweeps one-sixth of dutiable merchandise on the free list. Six such steps would result in absolute free trade. It is the duty of the country to check this first step if possible. - Philadelphia North American.

LITTLE six-year-old Maud Haywood nearly met the fate of Ginevra at Greenpoint, L. I. the other day. When rescued from a big Saratogs trunk in which she had hidden she was almost suffocated. A spring lock had snapped when she stepped in the trunk to hide, and she was only discovered by accident.

THE Democrats of Windsor, Me., came together last Tuesday evening to hear an advertised speaker, but after waiting an hour, the chairman of the town committee had to go on the stage and say: "There will be no speaking here to-night. The man they sent us is drunk, and is now sound asleep, and I hope to God he will remain so."

THOMAS CALVERT, president of the Calvert Lithographing Company, of Detroit, has been an earnest and steadfast Democrat for forty years. He has come to the conclusion that the interests of his business and of all American workingmen are wrapped up in protection, and has announced his determination to support Harrison and Morton.

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN, of Chicago, denies the report that he is opposed to Harrison's election, and says: "Of course there is no foundation whatever for the story that I have said a word to the Republican national committee in bostility to Patrick Ford, of the 'Irish World.' On the contrary, I hold Mr. Ford in the highest esteem, and I think the doctrine of protection to American industry has few more effective advocates than the 'Irish World.'"

Jos. L. BAKER, a farmer and wool-grower of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and who has always been a Democrat, writes a card to his local paper saying:

I cannot support Cleveland, because of his grand mistake in forcing the Democratic party to fight the system of protection as a party. Believing, as I do, with the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, that the American system of protection is a benefit, directly or indirectly to every man, woman and child in this great country of ours, I was forced either to abandon my honest convictions to vote for Cleveland, or vote for Harrison and Morton. I'm for Harrison and Morton. I voted for Cleveland in 1884, but did not vote for free trade, or at least did not think I was so doing at the time. When S. J. Randall was sent into the manufacturing States to tell the people that Grover was as good a protectionist as James G. Blaine, we be-

VICTOR PIOLLET, a Pennsylvanian granger of prominence, and a Democrat, is a strong protectionist. He sava:

I am opposed to the Mills bill and I am opposed to the attitude the Democratic party now holds in its relation to the great economic question of the tariff. The proposition that free raw material will extend our markets is a fallacy. I am against free wool, against free flax and hemp and vegetable products because they would imperil our industrial prosperity.

He adds: The danger of free wool is illustrated in the case f a neighbor of mine up at Wysox, which he related to me at the railroad station as I was about to start down here. His name is J. W. Poole, and he is a very old man and a farmer. He told me that in 1838-I think that's the year—he had 300 merino sheep, and he sold their fleeco that year, aggregating 1,600 pounds, at 52 cents a pound, and every sheep sold for \$2.50. That was when there was a duty on wool. The same year the duty was taken off wool, and in 1839 his wool brought only 28 cents a pound, and he sold 100 sheep for \$75. It almost ruined him, he told me. It was under the operation of Fieury Clay's compromise tariff, and in 1842 we restored the duties. You have in this case of my neighbor Poole the

most practical illustration of just how free wool would affect that industry, and facts are worth all the theories in the world. REGARDING the new League plan for a popular dollar subscription, President Foster, of the Republican League, said to-day that the money is needed especially to supply the great demand for tariff literature that is now coming in and which the League is unable to meet. With the letters on the subject the following has also been sent out: "As this plan is adopted by authority of the Republican national committee, of which the Hon. M. S. Quay is chairman, we feel confident that you will be successful if you but make the effort to secure subscriptions under this authority. The Democrate have a vast horde of office-holders who will be compelled to contribute a good share of their annual salaries, and the advocates of free trade, both at home and abroad, will furnish them with an immense

campaign fund. It is necessary for us to have a large sum of money for legitimate cam-paign purposes, and we earnestly reyou to take this means of obtaining money and pursue it to a successful end. Remember this, that every man who secures a contribution, if only one dollar, or who himself contributes a dollar, has done a duty easily performed, and one that results not only in the satisfaction that a duty performed leaves behind it, but he secures thereby one more earn-est worker for the cause, for it is but human

nature to follow a contribution with work." THE SKELETON IN THE CLOSET. The shades of night were falling fast As through a bankrupt village passed A man who bore, 'mid silence dead, A flag on which there could be read:

The grass is growing in the streets. The clothes are old on all he meets: The factory fires are dead and cold The kids are weazened, starved and old-Free Trade.

"Try not to work," the old man said, "The wages will not pay for bread." The flagman did not make reply. He merely let his banner fly-"Stay! stay!" the wretched cried, "and rest

Among us whom Free Trade has bleat."

Far off the words came on the wind, As of a spirit sick in mind: Next morn they found beneath that flag A faded old and useless rag. A skeleton stretched on the stones, With these strange words wrought of its bones:

Free Trade. _W. J. Lampton.

Proverbs from the Talmud. The cat and the rat make peace over a car-Hospitality is an expression of divine wor-

Rabbi Jochanan said: "He who gives becomes rich." Committ a sin twice and it will not seem to thee a sin. If thou tellest thy secret to three persons ten

Do not to others what you would not have others do to you. Rabbi Eliazar said: "Charity is more than sacrifices." Many a colt's skin is fastened to the saddle its mother bears.

food for the worms. A simple light asswers as well for a hundred men as for one. The camel desired horns; and his ears were taken from him. Two pieces of coin in one bag make more noise

He who increaseth his flesh but multiplieth

The doctor who prescribes gratuitously gives worthless prescription. The rose grows among the thorns. (Latin, Cepe sœpe sub sepe crescit.) The place honors not the man: 'tis the man who gives honor to the place.

than a bundred.

friend has a friend; be discreet. The thief who finds no opportunity to steal considers himself an honest man. Man sees the mote in his neighbor's eye, but knows not the beam in his own. Rabbi Jose said: "I never call my wife

Thy friend has a friend, and thy friend's

wife,' but home, for she makes my home." Deviled Chicken. Dion Boucicault, in New York World. Since I have mentioned deviled chickens, let ne give you my private prescription. Follow it consecutively, and as the preacher says, "you shall bring me news thereof." Prepare a chicken for boiling. Put into a soup-plate one-third of a pound of butter and a heaped tablespoon ful

of mustard in powder; knead the two together with a spoon, take a tablespoonful of sait, same of black mignonette pepper. Dust the chicken well with this mixture. Then lay on the buttered mostard as thick as you can, having slit the legs and breast of the chicken to let in the plaster. Don't be afraid of this quantity of coudiments. It will be all right. Place the chicken on a gridiron over a clear fire. The butter dripping into the coals will soon set up a blaze; the bird will catch fire: let it. It must cook in its own blaze. And thus surrounded with fire, it is done in an incredibly short time. Take a tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce and let it trickle slowly all over the bird while it is still on

Now, girls and young wives, you can try your busbands and sweethearts with this dish. Don't think it beneath you as unromantic. You can get the better of some fellows through their vanity, some by your beauty, some by wit, but, believe me, Nature placed the stomach very near the heart; she had her reasons; try if she hadn't.

AN ORLEANS PRINCE.

How He Appears to the Good People of Washington City.

Washington Special I saw Prince Henri d'Orleans with his attendant at the Arlington the other day, where all the royalties come when they visit Washington. The Prince is the eldest son of the Duc de Chartres. The Prince is making a tour around the world. He is traveling with the usual pedantic instructor who accompanies the sons of the heads of great European families when they start out to make what is called a grand tour. The Prince has now nearly completed his journey. He was in Washington at the time the society papers were speaking of his presence as a fashionable lion at Lenox. The Prince is tall for a Frenchman. He is five feet ten inches in beight, has the erect military bearing of an educated soldier, and the brown, clear color of a man who is fond of athletic sports and outdoor amusements. His face is boyish in its expression, and is smooth shaven. He is a blonde of the pure type. His eyes are of a pale steel blue, deeply set under a broad, intelligent forehead. His nose is straight. His mouth fsmall and firm in its lines. His chin is pointed, and is the weakest part of his face. He wore a dark-blue traveling suit during his visit to Washington, which he only changed when he put on a ceremonious frockcoat to call upon the President. His instructor is a small, black-eyed Frenchman, with a ferocious beak of a nose, which curves out from the retreating line of his sloping forehead. The instructor never affected the slightest familiarity with his chief. When the Prince came into the breakfast-room at the Arlington his instructor stood up and bowed before the Prince seated himself. The young Prince appears to have about the same feeling for his associate that school-boys generally have for their tutors. They had but very little to say to each other. Both spoke the easy, clipped, evenly-modulated French spoken by those who never emphasize one syllable of a word more than another, and which so unmistakably marks the Parisian. Going over on the train to New York the other night the young Prince and his associate occupied one of the little compartments of the coach on the congressional train. The Prince smoked very large cigars all the way over. He is the one Frenchman, perhaps, who prefers cigars to cigarettes. He appeared to be thoroughly weary of his hawk-nosed companion and barely replied to him when addressed. When he reached New York he dropped his companion entirely. two went uptown in separate carriages. long journey around the world with a pedagogue was evidently too much of a strain for the Prince to bear, and when he reached New York he took a vacation. The two disappeared in the darkness last Friday night, going into different directions. The Prince showed signs of the most eager curiosity when New York first appeared in sight. He stood at the front of the ferryboat during the crossing from Jersey City, with his white hat down over his eyes, as he puffed at his blazing eigar, studying the lights and the dark forms of the city. It was quite

y care of his family instructor. The Boy of the Family. Detroit Tribune.

evident that he was so much interested in New

York that he did not care to begin his prelim-

mary studies of this great city under the father-

There is always one member of every family who comes in for a large share of sympathy when his case is understood, which unhappily is rare. The boy of the family is too often a bugbear of his sisters and the torment of his pa

When he was younger his pranks were laughed at and his infantile misdemeanors readily pardoned because he was expected to assume innumerable virtues with his first pair of trousers. From an amusing child he suddenly becomes a "regular boy," whom no one takes much interest in except to scold on all occasions for his faults, real and imaginary, until he often besome sullen and surly from force of habit. There is no reason why a boy should not receive the same delicate consideration that is bestowed

upon his sisters. His instincts are less gentle, in the corner say 'Amen' so often while the it is true, but he may be made quite as refined in his habits and correct in his morals if he learns the lesson from his childhood by being admitted to the friendship of his sisters, instead of being compelled to seek his associations and his pleasures among rough companions. The boy is never invited to share those little

confidences which are of such common occurrence between mother and daughters. No one cares to hear an account of the game he enjoyed so much. If he attempted to relate it he would be listened to wearily, or reminded that such sports are of no interest to girls. He therefore must find his friends among boys of his own age, and if he goes to the bad it is often on account of the neglect which too many mothers and sisters are guilty of. A boy is inclined to be boisterous, teasing and even rude to girls. He knows they don't like him and it is to show his resentment that he

makes himself disagreeable. The girls retaliate by shunning him and tell their mother constanty of all Jack's or Harry's peccadilloes, until he becomes thoroughly impressed with a sense of his own wrongs. It is then that he hardens his heart against home influences, and though he may afterward relent, the golden opportunity will have passed, for he is never so susceptible to the gentle touch of sympathy as before having come in contact with the rougher elements he meets in those years of practical isolation. Does it ever occur to girls that their brothers would be grateful for a little attention on their part? It gives the boy a better opinion of himself when his sisters show that they set some value upon his company by asking him to meet their friends. The best side of his nature will respond when a kindly interest is evinced to ward him. A boy reared under the influence of a careful mother and affectionate sisters differs from one who has been deprived of these associations in many respects. He has a higher regard for womanhood, because he has had in his daily life many glimpses of the noble attributes of a truly good woman. Constant association with

mother and sisters makes him careful in his speech and gentlemanly in deportment. American children are remarkably precocious and their young minds soon become imbusd with a sense of their own importance. While a hild is young enough to be "cute" he is spoiled by over-indulgence. When he ceases to be engaging, at ten years or so, he has become selfish, forward and self-willed. He is disagreeable, it is true, but could you expect him to be otherwise! Some mothers think that good manners can be slapped into a boy at every whipping. Such treatment is wrong. Make him under-stand what is expected of him from the beginning. It is not balf so hard to teach him that he cannot be his own master at two years of age as it is at ten. It is easier to teach a child to share his sweetmeats in babyhood than to break him of selfishness when it has become a part of his nature a dozen years later. All this 'demands constant watching on the part of the mother. Don't coddle him. He won't stand it if he is the right sort. Don't "tie him to your apronstrings." Let him be manly and self-reliant, but keep an eye on him, his pursuits and his friends. Let him feel that you are proud of him. No average boy will go astray if he has this kind of reatment at home.

Deficiency of Wheat, Iowa State Register.

Grain statisticians have arrived at so near an exact knowledge of what it takes to feed the human family with bread for a year, that they can state the amount down nearly to a fraction. At an early date in each year they get a correct estimate of the crops of the world. It is conceded that there is a greater deficiency in the wheat crop this year than for twenty-five years. Even Dalrymple, who talks, thinks and dreams only of wheat, is warning his fellow-farmers to hold on to their wheat and keep it for a season in their own bins on their farms. He says there will be a shortage in the spring wheat crop of the Northwest of 50,000,000 bushels, and it is officially announced that France will have a shortage of 80,000,000. The London Times places the shortage in Great Britain at not less than 40,000,000. The other countries of central Europe are not much better off. Even Russia is complaining of short crops. It is confidently claimed that the wheat supply of the world is 300,000,000 bushels short. If supply and demand regulate the price, there will be an advance, and the farmers who have wheat to sell cught to have the advantage of the advance.

The Cause. Binghamton Republican.

Ethel (shuddering)-How the trees moan and sigh to-night! Bobby (speaks whereof he knows)-Well, guess you'd moan and sigh if you were as full of green apples as they be.

THROWN FROM THE TRACK.

A Defective Switch Causes an Accident on the Big Four-Five Persons Injured.

Night express train No. 3 going north on the Big Four pulled out of the depot this morning at 12:45 o'clock. It is always necessary to hasten speed in order to round the curve between Tennessee and Mississippi streets. As the train crossed the first switch west of the depot, a defect in the track there caused the coach next to the baggage-car to leave the track. It bounded along on the rails for about half a square, then toppling over, it continued to jump the ties for several rods. The train soon came to a stand-still and the work of rescuing the passengers began, Five were taken from the car, all of whom were injured more or less. Edward Pelton, Toledo, O., was severely injured by being caught between the seats. His right leg received a cut one inch deep, severing and artery. The others injured were Thomas Lewis. deep cut in right arm. His bome is in Perry county, Ohio. B. B. Clark, of Colfax received a severe cut on left arm. Thomas Bonham, of McComb, Ill., who was hurt about the head. The name of the fifth person could not be ascertained. Dr. Mann attended to the injuries. Pelton is in a critical

Compotes of Fruits.

Mrs. Eliza R. Parker, in Courier-Journal. Compotes are fresh fruits boiled with very little sugar. They are much used by the French,

condition.

and are an excellent mode of preparing inferior or over-ripe fruits. Compotes of Peaches-Cut ripe peaches in half; throw them into boiling water for two or three minutes, then take them out and put in ice water; peel them. Put a pint of water in a saucepan, and set over a brisk fire; let boil, and put the peaches in. As soon as tender take them out, place on a dish, and pour syrup over. Compote of Oranges-Put a pound of sugar and half a pint of water on to boil. Boil ten minutes, and skim; add the juice of one lemon.

Pour over them the remaining syrup, and set on Compote of Apples-Peel and quarter large ripe apples. Put in a pan to stew with a little water and sugar to make a syrup. Add pieces of cinnamon bark and lemon peel ent in strips, Let hoil, take up the apples, lay in a dish to cool,

Peel a dozen oranges, cut them in halves, re-

move the seed, and drop a few pieces at a time

in the hot syrup, and lay them out on a flat dish.

boil the syrup thick and pour over. Compote of Pears-Quarter, peel and coni some pears in a stewpan with a little water and sugar. When tender, take the pears up. Boil the syrup down, add a handful of raisins and a sliced lemon. When thick as jelly pour the

syrup over the fruit. Stuffed Compote-Select some large, ripe apples: pere them, and take out the cores, leaving the apples whole. Cook them in syrup, take up, drain, and bake them a few minutes in a very quick oven. When done, fill the middle with peach or quince marmalade. Then roll each apple in the jelly in which it was boiled. Dish them in the form of a pyramid; put whipped cream around the base, and serve.

Syrup of Compotes-Put a pound of sugar in a kettle with a pint of water, the juice of a lemon, a little powdered cinnamon. Set it over a slow fire, let boil and skim. Continue to boil until clear and thick; let cool and bottle. This syrup will keep for months, and is very convenient to have ready for making fruit com-

Natural Methods.

New England Farmer, Regard with caution any writer or speaker who gives a great deal of advice about following nature or natural methods. The facts are that all modern agricultural work is to get as far away from nature as possible. The best cow, apple or vegetable is one that is furtherest red moved from its natural state. Grafting, hybridizing, big records of milk or eggs, fat pork or mutton, are all unnatural, and yet all these variations from and improvements upon nature are done by the operation of natural laws. Nature helps us get away from berself.

The Clearness of the Letter.

Milwaukee Sentinel. The careful reader must recognize this letter as the product of a great legal mind that is en-tirely honest with itself. " " In its arrangement, its clearness, its sincerity, this is the ablest public document that has appeared since the death of Abraham Lincoln. General Harrison's ideas may be questioned, but every unprejudiced mind must admit the admirable order and clearness with which they are given.

The Time-Keeper. Merchant Traveler. "Mamma," said little Mabel, who had just

preacher was talking!" "I know," said Willie confidently. "Well, Willie," said his mother, "why is "It's the way he has of calling time on the

come bome from church, "what made that many

preacher.

Cured in a Week. A liking for candy, when it is satisfied by an unlimited supply, is found to last just one week. A new girl at a candy store, who has received permission to eat as much as she likes, does not eat half so much the second day as she does the first; on the third she devours even less, and at the end of a week her appetite for candy is ex-

hausted. GRAY bairs prevented, dandruff removed, the scalp cleansed, and the hair made to grow thickby the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Re-

pewer.

Of a Most Distressing Skin Disease by the Cuticura Remedies

In the winter of 1879-80 I found myself afflicted with a singular eruption on my limbs, to which I had hitherto been a stranger. The trouble appeared in large blotches upon which the skin was raised, but no gathering under it. No particular pain attended its save a burning, stinging sensation and an intolerable tching, such as was never before experienced. After becoming satisfied that it had come to stay, I called my physician, who, after a thorough examination, pronounced it a case of eczema. He comforted me y saying he could cure it; that it was merely a skin lisease incident to old people; was neither dangerous nor contagious, but if not arrested would prove exceedingly troublesome and annoying to me. I asked him to prescribe, which he did; powders and pills to be taken inwardly, and a wash for outward application. I attended faithfully to all directions, but the wash only aggravated the irritation, and after a few applications had to be abandoned. Becoming thoroughly alarmed, I asked my physician to call counsel, which he did. The case was examined, the medicines changed. I obeyed orders to the letter, all to no purpose. The blotches would disappear in one place (leaving a stain upon the skin as if some dark liquid had been spilled on the skin as if some dark liquid had been spilled over it), only to appear in another. It had been a part of my early education to discountenance all advertised medicines as a delusion and a snare, but one day, in glancing over a newspaper, I noticed under the head of your CUTI-CURA REMEDIES a case precisely similar to my owner and after reading it over several times I went immediately to the nearest drug store, purchased a bottle of CUTICUBA RESOLVENT, two cakes of CUTICURAL SOAP, and a box of CUTICURA, resolvingly to use them clandestinely, carefully noting the effects. The result of the first bath, with an after application of the CUTICURA, was most grateful and astonishing, quickly allaying the burning, itching sensation, and making me almost forget it ever existed. I cerses vered until an absolute cure was effected. I consider Your CUTICURA REMEDIES invaluable, and cheerfully recommnd them as such One of your "Seven Cuticura Boys," which has gone all over the world, is my grandson, and the remedies that effected his speedy and wonderful cure was applied upon my recom-mendation. AUGUSTA B. SMITH,

Ashland, Ohio. Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

MPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily Ill skin prevented by Cuticura Soap. IT STOPS THE PAIN. Aching Muscles, Back, Hips and Sides, Kidney and Uterine Pains, and all Pain, Inflammation and Weakness, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain. The first and only pain-subduing plaster.

Jas. F. Failey, President; E. G. Cornelius, Vice-President; O. N. Frenzel, Secretary. The National Trust and

10 South Meridian St., Indpls.

(Rear of Merchants' National Bank.) Absolutely fire and burgiar-proof vault for the safe keeping of Securities and Other Valuables. Safes for rent at \$5 and upward per year. Call and visit vault.

DIED. TULLIS-Saturday, Sept. 15, 1888, at the residence of W. A. Roberts, 281 Fletcher avenue, J. K. Tullis, in his seventy-third year. Services on Mon-day at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends invited.